



AUSTEN ASSOCIATES

TREE & VEGETATION SURVEY, ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT & PROTECTION
MEASURES
FOR

Lidl Newcastle

CLIENT: Lidl Ireland GmbH

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D 003

Planning ref SD22A/0312

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1.0 Introduction

This tree survey forms part of the response to the request for further information and addresses changes to the site layout as a result of the response to RFI. These are detailed in section 4.0 Response to RFI below.

The proposals are for permission for development at Main Street Upper, Newcastle, Co. Dublin, principally consisting of the construction of a Discount Food-store Supermarket with ancillary off-licence sales.

This survey covers the trees on site and any trees overhanging the site. The trees and vegetation were surveyed on the 24/03/2022, 03/05/2022 and on 13/10/2022 by this practice and the findings have been summarised and recorded in the following report. All significant trees have been individually identified and numbers referenced in the survey table, Appendix 1.

This report should be read in conjunction with Drawing No. 077622_TS_01 (Tree Survey Plan) and Drawing No. 077622_TP_01 (Tree Retention and Protection Plan).

There are no Tree Protection Orders on the trees subject to this report.

Trees have been located as per the topographical survey carried out by National Land Surveys 'NLS_LIDL_Newcastle Site_Rev4_2D' to Irish Transverse Mercator coordinates and the National Tree Map data from www.bluesky.ie. And measurements taken on site.

2.0 Report Limitations

The trees are subject to a basic visual inspection only. A visual inspection is from ground level only and it shall be borne in mind it is subject only to obvious external defects visible at the time of inspection. It does not include a climbing inspection, below ground, tomographical readings or internal investigations.

3.0 Existing Environment

The site is situated off the Main Street, R405 in the village of Newcastle, Co. Dublin. The area is village centre in character, with residential properties and businesses located on the Mian Street. The wider area is made up of residential housing estates off the village centre and agricultural farmland further afield. The field pattern is characteristic to the area with long narrow 'burgage plots' forming green fingers extending into the adjacent countryside.



Figure 1: northern part of the site looking north across the yard, the western hedgerow, hedgerow 03 is visible to the right-hand side of the image

The site itself is an open field, to the south, recently of agricultural use, with short grass making up the plot. There is an open ditch to the west side for part of the boundary. A mound c. 2.0 m high runs east west, separating the grass field from an open hard standing yard that fronts on to the Main Street. A line of Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii* trees are located just to the south of the mound. The yard is bounded by a well-established hedgerow to the west and a mish mash of Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii* to the east.



Figure 2: Southern part of the site looking north, Leyland Cypress X Cuprocyparis visibly, mound partially visible between the Leyland Cypress X Cuprocyparis leylandii

Site Boundaries:

The Northern boundary of the site is made up of a stone wall approximately 2.0m in height. There is a building to the west side of this wall.

The southern boundary is open to the rest of the grass field, with a hedgerow to the rear/south side of the entire field approximately 200m from the southern site extents.



Figure 3: Leyland Cypress X Cuprocyparis Tree Group 01 on the eastern boundary

The eastern boundary of the site, to the northern end is formed by a mish mash of self-seeded planting and Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii*. To the southern part of this boundary, there is some native hedgerow, hedgerow 03. Though this is quite weak and needs augmentation with suitable native hedgerow species.



Figure 4: Eastern boundary, southern part, hedgerow 02, this hedgerow is somewhat scraggy with cut brush in the hedgerow, it needs to be cleaned out and augmented with supplementary native planting

The western boundary is made up of hedgerow, hedgerow 01 and hedgerow 02 with some native trees within the hedgerow. Hedgerow 01 has a drainage ditch running parallel to the boundary.

4.0 Response to Request for Further Information

item 1 (iv) *'Re-design of the proposed boundary treatments to the eastern and western and southern boundaries to negate the need for invasive engineered solutions and where possible to eliminate or minimise the removal of Burgage Plot Boundary hedgerows.'*

In response to this RFI, the proposed ramped access route on the eastern boundary, has been moved. The original location would have resulted in the loss of a 6-8m width of Burgage Plot hedgerow. This access ramp is now proposed to the south of the site. This will not require any Burgage Plot hedgerow removal to accommodate the ramp.

A group of proposed cycle stands and an additional proposed link to the future development on the western boundary has also been removed from the RPA of the hedgerow, in order to retain and protect the entire hedgerow along this western boundary. The cycle stands have been relocated and the proposed link has been omitted.

This report also addresses RFI item 5 (xii) '*Examine the potential for daylighting the culverted watercourse and spring.*'

The Spring is currently open with a concrete ring and culvert. See figure 1 and figure 2 below. It is now proposed that this spring area be left open and planted with riparian perennial species. Please refer to the landscape plan 077622_LP_01 for further details.

The culverted area cannot be daylighted without risking damage to the nearby Burgage Plot hedgerow. The Culverted watercourse is within the root protection area of hedgerow 02 and the opening up of the culvert would damage the roots of this hedgerow. This damage to the roots would see degradation to the above ground parts of the hedgerow and would be detrimental to the Burgage Plot hedgerow.

It is noted that there would most likely have been damage to have been damage to hedgerow and tree roots at the time when the culvert was put in place. There have also been works undertaken in the past, to level and stone the site in this area. These may have caused root damage also. It is not known when these works were undertaken, but it is expected that there will have been some regenerative root growth between then and now.

The approach to the site development design has always been to retain and protect the Burgage Plot hedgerows. The car parking along the western boundary has been carefully arranged to allow for Hedgerow and tree protection and retention.

The location of the existing culvert is well within the RPA of the hedgerow, up to 6.0 m within the RPA of the large Sycamore, tree no. 1794. Daylighting of

the culvert would require excavation well within the RPA of the trees and hedgerow. It would not be good arboricultural practice to damage this root growth by daylighting the culvert. Therefore, the design team does not consider this approach appropriate.



Figure 5: Open spring with concrete ring and culvert to left of image



Figure 6: Concrete ring and culvert

5.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

This section of the report describes the impacts that the proposed development will have on the trees. To be read in conjunction with the tree survey and tree protection drawings 077622_TS_01 and 077622_TP_01. Refer to section 6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement below for details on the protective actions required.

Burgage plots boundaries

Hedgerow 01 is located on the southern part of the western boundary. Species are *Fraxinus excelsior* Ash and *Crataegus monogyna* Hawthorn with some *Sambucus nigra* Elder, present. The hedge is quite overgrown with *Rubus fruticosus* Briar and *Hedera helix* Ivy. A dilapidated timber post and wire fence is intermittently located on the boundary, in places secured to the vegetation. There are 2 number Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* trees located within this hedgerow. These trees have Ash Die Back disease *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. These Ash trees will die over the next few years regardless of development.

Impact of the development of Hedgerow 01:

- There is a ditch approximately 1.5m deep, running immediately parallel to this hedgerow. It is expected that the roots of the trees and hedgerow plants have not extended past this ditch. The site layout has a wide landscape space adjacent to this ditch. There will be construction traffic passing the ditch. Landscape works will be carried out close to the hedgerow.
- One Elder *Sambucus nigra* is located on the other side of the ditch further into the site. As this bush has seeded away from the Burgage plot boundary line, it is proposed for removal.

- Some car parking spaces are to be located within the edge of the RPA. There will be some minor damage to the root system, this is expected to be minimal and will not be detrimental to the hedge.

Action:

- Tree protective fencing will be placed to prohibit access within the RPA of the hedgerow and protect the above and below ground parts of the hedgerow.
- Remove Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* that is suffering from Ash Die Back disease *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*
- Remove strayed Elder *Sambucus nigra*.

Hedgerow 02 is located on the northern part of the western boundary. It includes tree numbers 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795. Species are *Fraxinus excelsior* Ash and *Crataegus monogyna* Hawthorn and Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*. The hedge is quite overgrown with *Rubus fruticosus* Briar and *Hedera helix* Ivy. There are a number Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* trees located within this hedgerow. These trees have Ash Die Back disease *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. These Ash trees will die regardless of development. There is a large Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* tree growing as part of this hedgerow. It has been severely pruned on the eastern side.

Impact of the development of Hedgerow 02:

- A landscape space is proposed adjacent to this hedgerow. There will be construction traffic passing the hedgerow. Landscape grass seeding works will be carried out close to the hedgerow.
- Some car parking spaces are to be located within the RPA.

Action:

- Tree protective fencing will be placed to prohibit access within the RPA of the hedgerow and protect the above and below ground parts of the hedgerow.
- Remove Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* that is suffering from Ash Die Back disease *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*.
- Minimal cultivation allowed to grass seeding works within the RPA.
- Use a No Dig cellular confinement system where car parking is located within the RPA.

Hedgerow 03 is located on the Southern part of the Eastern boundary. Species are *Fraxinus excelsior* Ash and *Crataegus monogyna* Hawthorn and Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*. The hedge is quite sparse in places and needs augmentation.

Impact of the development of Hedgerow 02:

- It is proposed that the Lidl building be located 5m from the boundary and close to the RPA. Due to the level difference between the proposed car parking and the existing ground level within the RPA, a retaining wall will be required to protect the integrity of the RPA.

Action:

- Tree protective fencing will be placed to prohibit access within the RPA of the hedgerow and protect the above and below ground parts of the hedgerow.
- The excavations for building foundations and building construction will be supervised on site by the project Arborist.
- Any local removal of hedging will be supervised by the project Arborist and suitable replacement planting will be planted.

Tree Group 02 is a group of large spreading Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii*. The group is located along the line of the burgage plot boundary. They are very poor-quality trees. The species is non-native and poor from an ecological point of view. They are a quick growing agricultural shelter belt plant, the crowns of which tend to break up as they mature. The crowns of the trees have already started to break up in this group, with dead branches present. One of the trees on the southern end is already dead. Tree 1787, a Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii* is part of this group.

Impact of the development: It is proposed that the Lidl store will be located adjacent to this area. Foundation construction and construction access will impact negatively on this group.

Action: Remove, replant the burgage plot boundary line with appropriate native species. Refer to Landscape Plan 077622_LP_01 for details.

Impact of the development: It is proposed that car parking and part of the Lidl building will be located in this area.

Action: Remove, replant with appropriate native species.

Poor quality self-seeded scrub there is a thicket of shrub like planting of very poor quality. Species are mostly Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*.

Impact of the development: It is proposed that the Lidl building is located close to this group.

Action: This vegetation is to be assessed for retention during construction. It is felt that, due to its poor quality, the vegetation could be removed if required,

without having a detrimental effect on the burgage plot boundary. However, as the Lidl building is to be located 5.0m from the boundary and, as the species are appropriate for the burgage plot boundary setting, much of this group can be retained if possible and improved with additional planting.

Tree Group 03 is a linear group of very poor-quality Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii*. The group is located along the line of the Burgage plot boundary. The species is non-native and poor from an ecological point of view, as with tree group 02 above. Tree 1791, a Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii* located close by, has fallen and the crown is clearly breaking up.

Impact of the development: Car parking spaces are proposed within the root protection area of these trees.

Tree no. 1791 is a Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii* that has fallen and is leaning severely to the west. The crown is breaking up and there is a major limb broken.

Action: Remove, replant the burgage plot boundary line with appropriate native species.

Tree Group 04 is a juvenile group of non-native Maple *Acer platanoides* and Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. It is unclear if the Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* is suffering from Ash Die Back Disease *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. These trees have recently self-seeded to the rear of the garden boundary wall associated with the residential dwelling to the rear of Kelly estate agents.

Impact of the development: It is proposed that car parking will be located in this area.

Action: Remove these young trees.

Trees within the site

Tree Group 01 is a linear group of large spreading Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii*. The group is growing east to west.

Impact of the development: The Lidl building and car parking access road will be located within the root protection area of these trees.

Action: Remove

Tree no.'s 1788 & 1789 are self-seeded mature Willow *Salix* spp.

Impact of the development: Car parking access and car parking will be located within the root protection area of these trees.

Action: Remove

Tree no. 1790 is a semi-mature Birch *Betula pendula*

Impact of the development: The Lidl building will be located within the root protection area of these trees.

Action: Remove

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

Introduction:

This method statement contains information that will allow the building contractor set up the site for protection of trees. It will also help the contractor prepare a method statement detailing how they intend to protect retained trees.

The existing site contains a number of mature trees, they are generally of reasonable quality. Some of these trees are called up for removal and some for retention. Please refer to the drawing 077622_TP_01 and the Arboricultural Impact Assessment above for details. The principal standard for tree retention practices is BS 5837:2012.

Tree rooting:

The majority of the tree's roots are in the top 1000mm of the soil, with the majority of feeding and anchoring roots in the top strata. Typically, they spread laterally from the trunk out beyond the crown. The area of the tree roots is referred to as the **Root Protection Area, RPA**, and is indicated on the accompanying plans, 077622_TS_01 and 077622 TP_01. The RPA of the trees to be retained is not to be disturbed or impacted upon by construction. **CRITICAL: UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE LEVELS TO BE RAISED OR LOWERED IN THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA!** Without written agreement from the project Arborist.

Removal of trees:

Trees are to be removed to the standard set out in BS 3998:2010. They are to be safely felled with stumps and roots to be removed. The trees proposed for removal are adjacent to trees proposed for retention. Care is to be taken so as to not damage the above ground parts, (bark, trunk, branches, shoots and leaves etc. of the retained trees). The roots of the retained trees are to be protected also. Note the rootzone that requires protection is indicated on the drawing 077622_TS_01.

Retention of trees:

- The root protection area of the trees has been worked out in line with the guidance given in BS 5837:2012. It is indicated on drawings 077622_TS_01 and 077622_TP_01. This area is an estimate of the below ground root spread of the trees and protection of this area is of utmost importance.
 - No alterations of ground levels are to occur within the RPA, this includes excavations or raising of ground levels.
 - Any practices that would lead to compaction within the RPA such as storage of materials or location of site buildings are strictly prohibited.
 - Any spillages, washings or any other possible contamination of the soil in the rootzone from construction operations is prohibited.
- The above ground parts of the trees will be protected from damage from site traffic and machinery and from felling operations of adjacent trees.

Construction method statement

The building contractor must prepare a construction method statement in relation to retaining trees on site.

- This method statement will detail how construction work and activities including but not limited to; waste management, site traffic management, location of services (both underground and overhead), will be planned so that there is little or no impact on the root protection areas and over-ground plant parts of the trees or protected vegetation.
- This will include outline drawings showing location site traffic routes, storage areas, welfare facilities, waste management areas etc. in relation to the locations of retained trees.
- It will outline the locations of and materials to be used in tree protective fencing. See below for tree protective fencing requirements.
- It will outline the induction process for all staff and sub-contractors in relation to tree protection.
- It will use this document as a minimum standard for tree protection. All tree protection measures mentioned herein shall be the construction method statement.

Tree work

- Any tree work undertaken on site will be in line with BS 3998. An assessment shall be taken for the presence of any protected wildlife prior to removal and any ecological survey recommendations will be observed.
- Scrub, including Briar will be removed from around the trees. The above ground parts of the trees are not to be damaged. There will be no excavation within the RPA. Specific roots of Briar etc. may be removed by hand digging.

- Some minor branch removal operations will have to be carried out to individual trees. This must be carried out by a trained professional with adequate experience.

Tree protection areas

The alignment of the tree protective fencing will be as shown on Drawing No. 077622_TP_01 and is specifically designed to protect the tree roots. Construction traffic will be diverted between tree protection areas for the duration of construction and no heavy-duty traffic shall pass over the RPA of retained trees prior to erection of tree protective fencing. The fencing shall remain in place for the duration of the construction works and shall only be removed when all works are complete. The tree protective fencing alignments will not be altered, even on a temporary basis, without the written consent of the project arborist.

Tree Protection

- No materials, site storage areas, cement washing points, construction waste disposal areas shall be located in or around the Root Protection Areas.
- No noxious liquids shall be disposed of or deposited within the RPA.
- Rubbish shall not be burned in the RPA
- The soil level shall not be altered in any way, (raised or lowered) within the RPA.
- No action that might cause compaction within the RPA are to be carried out, this includes but is not limited to: placement of site facilities, storage of machinery, storage of materials, topsoil storage, staff parking.
- No signage, staples, boards or any other item/material shall be attached to any retained tree.

- Site machinery with extending arms, buckets etc. shall not damage the above ground parts of the trees.

Tree Protective fencing

protective fencing shall be as outlined on Drawing No. 077622_TP_01 and shall remain in place during the construction works. Any works within the tree protective fencing shall be supervised on site by the project Arboriculturist. Signage shall be attached to the fencing reading 'Tree Protective fencing KEEP OUT'

Reports on the successful completion of the works shall be issued by the project Arboriculturist on completion. Once the tree protective fencing is in place and has been approved by the project Arboriculturist, the contractor may commence site set up.

No materials, site storage areas, cement washing points, construction waste disposal areas shall be located in or around the Tree Protection Areas. No noxious liquids shall be disposed of or deposited within the TPA.

This fencing must be checked daily by the site foreman to ensure it is on the alignment shown in the drawings and is rigid with no breaches.

It must be in place for the entirety of the works programme, it is the last item to be removed off site on completion of works.

Cellular Confinement System

- The basic cellular confinement system shall consist of;

- A porous geo-textile will be placed on the existing levelled surface-**CRITICAL-NO EXCAVATION IS TO TAKE PLACE IN THIS AREA**. Excavation will damage the tree roots; excavation can only be undertaken with the written agreement of the project arborist.
- A 3-D cellular mesh system, such as cell web is to be placed on top of this and filled with a 4-20mm angular broken stone with no fines to allow water and air to pass through. This is **not** to be compacted.
- The above is to be retained with a pressure treated timber edge laid on top of the existing ground level with no excavation into existing ground levels. The edge is to be fixed in place with timber stakes driven into the ground.
- This system will be used as the construction haulage road during construction, as such, it will be over filled by 50mm with the 4-20mm angular broken stone, which shall be topped up as required during construction.
- Prior to commissioning for driveway use, 25mm of the angular stone overfill shall be removed.
- A porous wearing course shall be placed to the top of the system.
- This system is to be designed and installed in conjunction with the site engineer and arborist.

Review and Management

- It is recommended that the developer appoint an arborist prior to commencement of construction.
- A pre-commencement meeting shall be held with the arborist and contractor in attendance.
- Ongoing meetings shall be held on site during the works, inspections shall be carried out by the arborist at the following stages;

- Erection of tree protective fencing- i.e., prior to demolition/site enabling works.
 - Any excavations in the vicinity of tree roots
 - Installation of cellular confinement system
 - Post construction review.
 - 2 weeks' notice will be given to the arborist prior to a required site visit.
- Retained trees are assessed on completion of the development.

7.0 Conclusions

The burgage plot boundaries are of important cultural, historic and ecological value and are to be retained and protected.

Part of the eastern burgage plot boundary is made up of unsuitable vegetation, including a large tract of Leyland Cypress *X Cuprocyparis leylandii*, along with some self-seeded poor-quality vegetation. It is proposed that this is removed, apart from a section of self-seeded vegetation that may be retained, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* species.

Replacement and augmentation planting is proposed to re-instate the burgage plot boundaries. These works will see the removal of unsuitable spreading non native species. These species will be replaced with more suitable native species, resulting in an improvement to the burgage plot boundaries.

Tree protective fencing will be erected to prohibit access to the rooting area of the trees. This tree protective fencing to BS 5837:2012 will be in place all through construction, along with adherence by all on site with the instructions regarding the protection of the RPA. These steps are critical to the successful retention of trees.

At construction stage, the contractor must carefully read this report and use it as a basis for drawing up his/her own construction method statement in relation to tree protection.

Signed: _____

Date 10/11/2022

Eunan O'Donnell BSc Ag, Dip Hort, MILI, Arb Cert, TechArborA, Senior Project Landscape Architect and Arborist

Appendix 1 Schedule of Tree Data

List of Abbreviations Used in Schedule of Tree Data Below:

m = Metre

cm = Centimetre

CBH= Circumference at Breast Height

NA = Not Applicable

TS = Twin Stems

MS = Multi Stems

ERC = Estimated remaining contribution in years (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)

Age Class:

A = Young: A tree which has been planted in the last 10 years or is less than 1/3 expected height of the species in question

B = Middle aged: A tree which is between 1/3 and 2/3's the expected height of the species in question

C. = Mature: A tree that has reached the expected height of the species in question, but is still increasing in size

D =Over Mature: A tree at the end of its life cycle and the crown is starting to break up and decrease in size

V= Veteran: A tree showing signs of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Health Status:

L = low vigour

Md = Moderate vigour

N = Normal vigour

Condition Class :

U=Those trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years

A = Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years

B = Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

C= Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

The above categories (A, B and C) will be further subdivided with regard to the nature of their values or qualities. A tree may be awarded one or more value categories as below, but such attributes do not infer any additional value and it may be possible for a tree may qualify for one or more of the categories as below.

Sub-categories:**1-mainly Arboricultural Values:**

A = Good: Typically, a good quality specimen, which is considered to make a substantial Arboricultural contribution

B = Fair: Typically including trees regarded as being of moderate quality.

C= Poor: Typically including generally poor-quality trees that may be of only limited value.

2- mainly Landscape Values:

A = Good: A tree which provides definitive screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views in or out of the site, and/or is of a high aesthetic value.

B = Fair: A tree which provides moderate screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views in or out of the site, and/or is of a medium aesthetic value.

C = Poor: A tree which provides low screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views in or out of the site, and/or is of a low aesthetic value.

3-Cultural Values:

A = Good: A tree which provides high conservation, historical or commemorative values.

B = Fair: A tree which provides medium conservation, historical or commemorative values.

C = Poor: A tree which provides low conservation, historical or commemorative values.

No.	Species	Ht	N	S	E	W	Dia (DBH)	Vigour	Age Class	Cond Class	ERC	Comments	Priority Action
H 01	Hedgerow 01 Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8-10 4-6	2.0 2.0	2.0 2.0	5.0 1.0	4.0 1.0	350mm N/A	N	C	C2	20+	Dilapidated timber post & wire fence 1-2m high all overgrown with briar and ivy Hedge has grown out. Ditch 1.5 m deep at base of hedge, Ash	Retain, trim, clean out briar and add planting, local removal for access route, remove 1 Elder and Ash
1791	Leyland Cypress <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	12-14	6	4	1	6	500 300	N	C	C2	10+	Lean to west Crown breaking Large broken branch	Remove
H 02	Hedgerow 02 Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , Small Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4-6	Hedge line runs north south		3.0	3.0		N	C	C2	20+	Mostly shrub briar + ivy needs a good rejuvenation	Retain, trim, clean out briar and add planting, local removal for access route, Some works in RPA for car parking,
1792 H 02	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12-14	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	M/S 300,300, 200mm	N	C	C2	20+	On slightly raised embankment Lent to east, long seams of included bark on main union = hazard	Crown reduce by 20%
1793 H 02	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-12	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	200mm	N	B	C2	20+	Heavily overgrown with Ivy	Minor pruning

No.	Species	Ht	N	S	E	W	Dia (DBH)	Vigour	Age Class	Cond Class	ERC	Comments	Priority Action
1794 H 02	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14-16	7.5	7.0	1.5	6.5	500mm	N	C	C2	20+	Pruned to east Heavy ivy on stem	Minor pruning
1795 H 02	Ash <i>Fraxinus ex- celsior</i>	12-14	4.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	300 320mm	Md	C	C2	<10	Dead buds on stem – likely Ash die back, assess during construction Heavy ivy on stem	Remove
TG 01	Leyland Cypress <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	12-14	3	6	6	6	Typical 400mm	N	C	C2	20+		Remove
TG 02	Leyland Cypress <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	14-16			6	6	400mm	N	C	C2	20		Remove
1787 TG 02	Sample tag Leyland Cypress <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	14-16	3	6	6	6	430mm	N	C	C2	20+	Large spreading conifer, tagged as a typi- cal example of the trees in this group	Remove
TG 03	Leyland Cypress <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	14-16			6	6	400mm	N	C	C2	20	1 dead tree on southern end, large spread- ing line of non-native conifers	Remove
1791 TG 03	Leyland Cypress <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	12-14	6	4	1	6	500 300	N	C	C2	10+	Lean to west, Crown breaking Large broken branch	Remove

No.	Species	Ht	N	S	E	W	Dia (DBH)	Vigour	Age Class	Cond Class	ERC	Comments	Priority Action
TG 04	Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10-12	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	150/ 200mm	N	B	C2	10+	Appears to be self-seeded group Heavy ivy, some briar, located within the site	Remove
H 03	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	4-6 4-6 4-6			2-3 2.0 2.0	2-3 2.0 2.0	N/A	N/Md	C	C2	20+	The hedge is scrubby and intermittent Cleaned brushwood left lying on hedge	Retain and augment,
1788	Willow <i>Salix</i> spp.	8-10	4	4	5	4	145,180, 170,120, 120,120 mm	N	C	C2	20+	Briar <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> growing at base	Remove
1789	Willow <i>Salix</i> spp.	8-10	3	4.5	3	5	MS 150,130, 120,120, 100mm	N	C	C2	20+	Briar <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> and ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> growing at base	Remove
1790	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	8-10	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	180	N	B	C2	10+	Lean to north Some damage to root area	Remove
A	Leyland Cypress <i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	4-6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	M/S 100 x5	N	B	C2	20+	Small tree. Offers some screening to property	Remove

